GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—" Ruy Blas," Charles Fechter. New Firth Avenue Theater.—" Madelein Morel." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"LITH! Nell. UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Fernande." WALLACE'S THEATER.—" Morn."

AMBRICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Concert. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert. Theodore Thomas.

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PALMER'S NEW PATENT LEG, safety socket. Do You WANT AN ACCIDENT POLICY I-Write HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, the

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MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1873.

M. Geulard has been made Minister of the Interior in France. _____, A Federal Constitution is to be laid be

fore the Spanish Cortes. The Government will send two vessels in search of the Polaris. The Mexican Indians express willingness to go on a U. S. reservation. == and fifty Chinese workmen at Beaver Falls, Penn., are ment is in progress.

A man was murdered in a barroom and another in a tenement. - The third day's racing at Jerome Park was very exciting. —— The rate of faxation in Brook-typ has increased materially. —— Gold, 117, 1162, 1162. Thermometer, 600, 740, 600, 670, 750, 650.

The Navy Department still shrouds the Polaris matter in mystery. It announces that a two-headed expedition of an anomalous character is to be sent in search of the survivors, and it condescends at last to say that the separation of the Tyson and Buddington parties was accidental. But for reasons which no mortal can as yet guess, it reserves whatever it has learned of the matter for its own

The Governor has signed the Supply, Deficiency, and Supplemental Charter bills. The latter will reconcile some conflicting provisions of the Charter; the former two will enable Controller Green to pay a large number of honest claims against the city, in opposition to which merely technical objections ex- Virginia, where there is a colored population years ago.

in the settlement of these bills which should have been visited on the Legislature.

Three lines of a telegraphic dispatch make an important announcement, to-day. It is Old Dominion with a view to examine into stated that the Chinese Government will sanc- the condition of the colored people, that they tion the introduction of railroads and telegraphs and the opening of coal and iron mines. This, we presume, is the rash utterance of some over-sanguine correspondent. Such a radical departure of the Chinese Government from its ancient policy would be equivalent to a great revolution. It is too much to expect, even of the present young Emperor, who has consented to allow his commonest subjects to gaze on his sacred person.

The Tribune Lecture Extra to be issued next Thursday will be an eight-page sheet, illustrated with sixty engravings. We have from time to time mentioned the extraordinary circulation attained by this class of TRIBUNE publications. As the new Extra will contain the complete course of the Museum Lectures of Prof. Agassiz, embodying the protest and arguments of that distinguished scientist against the Darwinian theory, we anticipate for it fully as extensive a sale as that reached by our edition of Prof. Tyndall's Lectures. A limited number of advertisements will be published in this Extra, without display, at \$2 per line.

M. Goulard, the Minister of the Interior under M. Thiers, who left the Ministry to show Jules Simon the way out, has had short experience of private life, and has now resumed his old place in the more congenial Cabinet of Marshal MacMahon. A vacancy was made for him by the resignation of M. Beulé, who has made himself the scapegoat of the wretched blunder of the press circular of last week. This shows that a little sense of decency still remains in the Cabinet, and is on the whole a hopeful sign. M. Goulard is no improvement upon M. Beulé in political sympathies, but he is not likely to commit such imbecilities as marked the brief career of his predecessor.

The Spanish Ministry and Cortes are about to begin seriously the work of organizing the Federal Republic. It is said that Senor Castelar, relieved from the labors of the Department of State, is about to present to the Cortes, in his capacity of Deputy, a plan for the division of Spain and her colonies into thirteen States. A Commission will be formed to draw up a Federal Constitution, of which the distinguished crator will probably be President. It is to consist of twelve members of the Cortes and thirteen representatives of the proposed States. The news from Spain indicates a reasonable prospect of quieter times, and the Government of Senor Pi y Margall may yet have an opportunity to try the great experiment of the Federation, though it must be confessed under not very favorable circum-

With all their tractableness and supposed childlike and bland behavior, the Chinese have wills of their own. A company of workmen at the cutlery works in Beaver Falls, Penn., who have given great anguish of mind to the Caucasian inhabitants of the region, have actually mutinied because they are denied the comforts of opium-smoking and the recreation of gambling. Chinaman does not, smoke opium to excess, but he likes it mixed with his tobacco; and this sometimes leads to an intemperate use of the drug. It would be a little curious if these objectionable habits of the Chinese should send them away from Pennsylvania after the movement against them shall have failed. For the aggrieved Chinamen declare that they will go back to their native land if their smoking and gambling are interfered with.

Accounts from Japan are not very encouraging. The new order of things has been so every hundred dollars of assessed value of feverish in its progress that an enormous debt has suddenly been created, and no adequate provision has been made for its disposition. The feudal system produced great revenues to the government and nobility; its abolition revolutionized the whole system of finance; and in the chaos which followed, vast expenditures were incurred by the Government. Perhaps the advance made in the introduction of Western civilization has been too severe a tax on the resources of the Empire. It is certain that the Japanese have not shown themselves masters of the science of finance; and the result is a debt of more than \$100,000,000, which they do not know what to do with. It is quite possible that some part of this great indebtedness is the work of dishonest public servants. At any rate it is intimated that the failure of the Finance Ministers to keep the budget within reasonable limits has so incensed the Imperial head of the Government that they may be invited to commit hari-kiri. In Japan, to invite a public official to rip himself up is merely offering him a more genteel way of getting out of the world than we give to a murderer when we hang him.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH. Many reports from the South have been printed in The Tribune, giving views of the material and political condition of the people which are somewhat depressing. Our recent South Carolina correspondence, for instance, showed that the colored people, prematurely and unreasonably forced into conspicuous places in politics, had not proved altogether | financial interest of the city condemns the equal to the sudden emergency. Why should we expect that they would? The vicious and dishonest conduct complained of on the part of the newly enfranchised colored men of South Carolina is, possibly, the natural outcome of the imperfect state of preparation in which their new obligations surprised They are sharp and subtle; them. but their education in morals and useful pursuits is almost nothing. After all, the truthful picture of affairs in South Carolina, presented by TRIBUNE correspondence, suggests nothing incurable. Rather, it suggests only that which a wholesome and gracious enlightenment may turn into instruments of power for beneficence and real wealth. In Louisiana, on the other hand, we have conclusive evidence that the colored people are thrifty, intelligent, well-behaved, and chiefly anxious that they shall have an equal chance with white men of equal attainments. They have not much voice in the conduct of public affairs; they have not even the same opportunities for making their own way in the world as their brethren in some of the other former Slave States. Yet, with these disadvantages, they have acquired property in the State which is valued \$40,000,900; and of this, less than one-third is situated in New-Orleans, showing a distribution of wealth which is encouraging. In

have shown great thriftiness and aptitude in acquiring knowledge of the useful arts and in all branches of education. It is the concurrent testimony of all who have visited the manifest a deftness and skill in the various mechanical crafts which are at once hopeful and surprising. Yet, against all this there is an acknowledged

hostility between the two races which is em-

barrassing in many instances, and is fatal to

the highest success in any case. Political

show that, even there, the same causes which

have embittered the races against each other

have a tendency to bring to pass a concilia-

tion. Common safety demands that white and black men shall work together to secure honest and stable government. When the colored men evince an enlightenment of understanding and honesty of purpose sufficient to enable them to stand shoulder to shoulder with the white men in the conduct of affairs, we are encouraged to hope that they will be found in that position. This can only come through thorough teaching. Conspicuous among the institutions established for the education of the colored people of the South is the Normal School at Hampton, Virginia, the Commencement exercises of which were held last week. Here are more than two hundred men and women, delivered from bondage at great sacrifice and learning to earn their own living and to take their places in well-organized society. They are taught sewing, cooking, printing, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, and all the higher branches of an academic education for which they manifest aptitude. These people, pathetic in their patient efforts to secure means to make their own way in the world, are really solving the Southern problem. Doeile, tractabad men, both in and out of politics. Educated and shown how to consider for of the national life. That the people treatment which institutions like that at Hampton receive. Virginia has given the Hampton School one-third of the College Land scrip of the State; and at the exercises last to its great value in determining the prosperous future of the South. We must not expect too much of a race which has just emerged from chattelhood; even that which has already been accomplished is wonderful; and if our own race, enlightened and reflued by generations of culture and learning, is nearly as patient; with the negro reaching out to the light as he is with his own difficulties, we shall do well. The work of enlightenment was nobly begun. We need not, it seems, contemplate apprehensively a war of races nor a vast reënforcement of ignorance to the voting strength of the Republic. The colored people are hungry to learn, not only how to work, but how to think for themselves. They will soon have a considerable army of skilled men and women laborers among them from their own race. The educational institutions of the South and South-West are doing great things in their way; and their patriotic founders and helpers shall receive great reward in their abundant success. For in this broad enlightenment of the colored people we discern the hope of the South; nay, more, it is the hope of the Republic.

BROOKLYN TAXATION.

Our suburb of Brooklyn enjoys the bad distinction of paying the highest rate of taxation sustained by any city within our knowledge. For the past year the rate has been \$3 86 on property. The Board of Estimate is now engaged in fixing the rate for the next year, and it will somewhat astonish property-owners of Brooklyn to learn that the new rate will be about \$5 25 on each hundred dollars worth of what they own. The pernicious system of is clearly the parent of this oppressive increase of taxation. It will probably not add anything to the comfort of those who have to pay to know that the new Charter continues these Commissions whose terms would otherwise soon end, and that it adds materially to the cost of every existing Commission. And as the estimates alluded to (which we give in detail elsewhere) are based on the requirements of the present Charter, and will have to be changed if Gov. Dix signs the new one, the rate of taxation will probably be above rather than under the sum named.

Naturally, tax-payers do not contemplate the prospect of this increase with serenity, particularly as all know that property in every part of Brooklyn, save a few favored spots, is rapidly declining in value. The fact that the Board of Estimate proposes this increase of taxation has developed a strong opposition to the Charter which is in Gov. Dix's hands. The further knowledge that it continues, if indeed it does not perpetuate, the irresponsible Commissions, thus strengthening the Ring which misrules in every branch of the City Government, adds to the force of the other arguments against the measure; and this week will probably see organized demonstration in opposition to it. Every Charter; only the Ring to which it gives a new lease of political power approves and urges. The partisan Republicans in the Committee of One Hundred have misused the name and influence of that body to secure its passage. It will be the fault of the independent members of the Committee, who have heretofore been indifferent to the subject, if they do not now give the Governor to understand that the charter in his hands is grossly objectionable because it increases taxation enormously. The solid men of this Committee, like these of the Committee of Fifty and of the whole city, are opposed to the new Charter, and they ought to make themselves heard before it is too late.

CONCESSIONS TO THE KHEDIVE. At last the Khedive of Egypt appears in a fair way to attain the purpose for which he has assiduously labored since his accession to vague announcement that a firman of the to the Khedive independent civil, military, and diplomatic rights. Although the vassal does not appear to have secured the state of abned, the change in his relations with the Porte are still remarkable when we take into consideration the events of only three or four

tration of the progressive influence which may be exercised on a country by a prince desirous of casting off a burdensome yoke. We have already explained how the desire to increase the material wealth of Egypt has led the Khedive to undertake the task of constructing their work and finish it in a reasona line of railroad which will make the communication through the length of his country complete. A still more noteworthy instance had previously been given in the ardor with which he caused the work to be prosecuted on the Suez Canal. After the years of for the surveys were too large, but actual vicissitude to which this undertaking troubles have made this more apparent in had been subjected, and when there Louisiana than elsewhere. But our reports seemed to be a reasonable probability of its success, the elation of the Khedive was pardonable. It was also easily to be understood that he was urged on by his success to open negotiations with foreign nations, which were inconsistent with the higher sovereignty claimed by the Sultan. It was the irritation produced at Constantinople at that time, and the menace of the Sultan to exercise his authority to an extent most humiliating to the vassal, which forms the striking contrast with the large powers which have now been conceded. Hitherto the Khedive has exercised an authority in the domestic relations of his people almost equal to that of the most absolute monarchs. If we are to construe the firman which has just been issued as conferring the unlimited right to conclude treaties with foreign governments, the intercourse of the vassal with the suzerain will be almost entirely brought up to the obligations of human beings, | confined to the payment of the stipulated annual tribute. Under these circumstances, to a person of such a sensitive and energetic disposition as the Khedive, it will be only a short time before this last evidence of vassalage

will be removed. IERESPONSIVE VERDICTS. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the glorious Anglo-Saxon privilege of ble, and easily influenced by superior intelli- | Trial by Jury, and we do not propose to gence, they may become the ready tools of add anything to the proportions of its traditional reputation. Excellent as it is, like all human institutions it has its share of human themselves the questions which weigh infirmity. The theory is that twelve men in upon every intelligent citizen, they will a box, when they are of accordant minds, become useful and wholesome elements cannot be mistaken; the fact is that they are very often absurdly so. They are judges of the South recognize this is shown by the of the evidence and, to a not very well defined extent, they are judges of the law; but it does not follow that they may not, under controling influences of prejudice or of intellectual obtusion judge weakly and erroneously. week were not a few ex-rebel officers who For the purposes of this discussion we warmly befriended the enterprise and testified | put cases of disagreement out of the question. But even when jurors are technically all of one mind, it is easy to see that they may have arrived at this state of amiable accordance by different paths, and that some of their paths may have been crookedly illogical. Still, when no improper influences have been detected, it must stand. It may be contrary to law and to justice and to the weight of evidence, but unless its defects in each of these particulars be extreme, it is better and wiser to let the verdict remain undisturbed. But although this may be our deliberate opinion, we have not arrived at it through any bigoted idea of the infallibility of jurymen. We think as we do because it is better in civil actions that litigation should be quieted, of the next morning. and that in criminal prosecutions we should concede to the prosecuted all the rights which as public prosecutors we claim and assume. There is, however, a sort of verdict which is mischievous to the last degree. It is what we may call the notional verdict. It comes of

the propensity of jurors to travel out of the record, and to attribute to hints afforded by the hearing, all the weight of positive evidence. As clay in the hands of the potter are jurers of a loose turn of mind in the hands of a clever and insinuating advocate, who can manage to imbue their minds with hints and suggestions and surmises and shallow and shadowy theories, until the plain facts as elicited by the testimony are forgotten, and something which is not and could not be evilook on and weep manly tears. The Deputydence is permitted to excite doubts, and ulti- | Marshal doesn't so much as dare to take out mately to lead to acquittal or disagreement. For the purposes of illustration we refer to the case of Dr. West, in Delaware, indicted for the murder of a colored man. Commissions under which Brocklyn is ruled, The jury found West "not guilty" on the ground that he acted in self-defense. Nothing could be stupider or more gratuitous than such a conclusion, for upon the trial not a scintilla of evidence was produced in support of it. The real defense urged by the counsel for West was his insanity, produced partly by the inhalation of chloroform and of nitrous oxide gas, to which it was claimed that the prisoner was addicted. The only support of the theory upon which the jury decided was the utterly loose and untrustworthy statements fof West, made to the officers at the time of his arrest, and which crept into the heads of the jurors through the testimony of those officers. For a verdict they did not afford the slightest base, nor were they relied upon by the prisoner's attorneys; and yet this intelligent, quick-witted, and most conscientious Delaware jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of

self-defense! It is clearly desirable that some method may be devised of keeping jurors within the boundaries of common sense and sound deduction. For their verdicts they are not responsible, except morally; but when they assign their reasons, those verdicts are fairly open to criticism. If they are altogether unsastained by evidence, they are no more worthy of respect than a guess, good or bad. Even a happy conjecture is infinitely below the dignity of a conclusion methodically arrived at. The vice of the jury system, which in the opinion of some able jurists quite counterbalances all its advantages, is that it opens a wide field for guesswork, notions, and the indulgence of untimely sympathies, and puts judicial investigations quite outside the pale of scientific accuracy.

STREET OPENINGS.

A correspondent, who admits that he is one of the large number of lot-owners assessed to pay for the widening of the Kingsbridge road, writes complaining that the Commissioners of that important work have made the area of assessment too wide. This is a complaint which is made in the case of every street opening, and such complaints embarrass and delay the Commissioners more than any other objections power. A telegram which we published re- urged against such improvements. The area cently conveyed the important but somewhat in this particular improvement will probably be reduced; we understand such to be the in-Suitan of Turkey has been published granting tention of the Commissioners. We hope they will succeed in satisfying all the lot-owners along their route, but we hope that, at the same time, they will permit no further delay absolute independence at which he has in concluding a work which ought to have been finished a year ago.

The referee in this case will be called upon to tax the costs in this work to-day, so as to fsted. Mr. Green has suffered blame for delay of more than half a million, the ex-slaves | The career of the Khedive is a remarkable illus- before the Supreme Court for confirmation, gether.

and thus hasten the actual work of widening the road. The bill of the costs is said to be large. They are certainly larger than they would have been had the original Commission been honest enough to go ahead with able time. They devoted their time to speculations in lots along the route, and by their delays necessitated two surveys, the costs of which have been very heavy. were of the impression at first that the charges examination of the work and its difficulties convinces us that they are not disproportioned to the usual legal charges. The new Commissioners are men in whom the people have confidence, and their charges, like that of the Surveyor, ought to be paid and the work

closed without further delay. This is the last remaining work of this sort inaugurated by the Ring. When it shall have been settled the new system of street openings may be fairly said to be in active operation, and henceforth like work will be conducted more economically than in the past. For what reform we have had in this matter credit is largely due to Controller Green, and to the exposures of the corruption of the system in The Tribune. We are now only anxious to close up the old books without delay and open the new ones.

THE DIVERSIONS OF DODGE CITY.

In Kansas there is a settlement called and known as Dodge City. There is a fort there and a commandant Colonel; and there are also young men there with whose innocent amusements the Colonel is of too pacific a nature vigorously to interfere. In other parts of the far West youth are usually content to hunt wild beasts or possibly Indians; but in Dodge City, it seems, they have a passion for hunting negroes, and the more defenseless they are, the greater is the gusto of the sport. For details of the fascinating little game we are indebted to The Topcka Commonwealth, which tells us that William Taylor of Dodge City aforesaid was a quiet, well-behaved, peace-keeping man of color, who supported himself by steady, honest, faithful work as a teamster. A party of young Dodgers, full of the inspiring whisky of that region, but famished as it were for a little practical fun, found Taylor's mules and cart unattended, and seized them for an excursion about the town. When Taylor mildly remonstrated they shot one of his mules. Continuing his unreasonable remonstrance, they shot him. Six of them drew their revolvers and opened upon him with a broad side. He dragged himself to a drug shop for medical assistance; but the jolly boys, still is pursuit of moral recreation, found him, and, nauger the persuasions of the apothecary, haled him once more, bleeding as he was, into the street. We beg pardon of the reader for going on, but then the sport, you see, was so uncommonly glorious. Half a dozen balls were fired into Taylor's almost insensible body. All his teeth were kicked out. He died at last, and to crown the jest the Dodge City humorists robbed their butt of money and watch, and left him dead in the street there under the stars, to be discovered by the early risers

It does not appear that any functionary, military or civil, thought of interfering with the piquant game of these rough roysterers. The fact is that in charming Dodge City there is no law. There are no sheriffs and no constables. There is a Federal Deputy-Marshal who thinks that, in an organized county, he can do nothing without a warrant from a magistrate, while such a functionary is altogether unknown. Things are at a dead-lockthere cannot lawfully be such a thing even as a drum-head court-martial. Consequently there are a dozen well-developed murderers walking unmolested about Dodge City doing as they please, and pleasing to play the homihis baton of office. The lives of mules and negroes are at the mercy of two-legged white hard-drinkers. Dear, delightful Dodge City! which we have already discussed. He was If these things are done in its nonage, what a homicidal sort of maturity is before it!

The romantic devotion of Shaun, who sacrificed himself for Arrah, has been imitated in real life by a young girl in London. To save her betrothed, the actual culprit, she went into Court and swore that she had stolen the diamond pin of the abstraction of which he was accused. This would be called true love by the sentimentalist; but ah! how much more noble and beautiful and unselfish was the conduct of the young Philadelphia lady who sold her new bonnet the other day that the man she loved might purchase a ball ticket! That, now, is a highminded devotion of which few, very few women are

Whoever has gone through the melancholy ordeal of starting a new newspaper knows that the selection of a name is half the battle, and one of the most exasperating of the preliminary difficulties. We have just seen a name which pleases us. It is that of a sprightly little quarto journal issued daily during the Maine General Hospital Pair in Portland. The small sheet is christened The Tonic, and an excellent name it is; for a good, vivacious, well-managed newspaper is worth more than all the wine and Peruvian bark in the world, especially in cases of hypochendria.

An Italian newspaper at San Francisco publishes a letter from one Cesare Moreno, in which it is stated that Mr. Ferdinand De Luca, the Consul-General of Italy in this country, is responsible for the traffic in Italian children, long since exposed in our columns. As the letter is accompanied by a declaration from the editor that he does not credit all that Mr. Moreno says, and an intimation that such statements are infamous, the force of the declarations against Mr. De Luca will not do him much injury in honest men's eyes.

Here is a boy who is precocious to some purpose. He resides in Texas (Brenham County), and being ten years old only, he does not shine as a calculating boy or as a musical boy; but at this tender age he proudly enters the ranks of agriculturists, and, this year, is cultivating four acres of cotton and one acre of millet. We fully agree with the solemn words of The Houston Telegraph, which, without fear of contradiction, boldly says: "This boy will, no doubt, make a man who will reflect credit on his family."

Of a defaulter who has run away with a fine lot of money, belonging to one of the Boston banks, a newspaper of that region says: "Allen has heretofore moved in quite good society." This is a bothersome qualification. We comprehend what good society is supposed to be, and what bad; but what is "quite good society ?" We should as soon think of speaking of quite good eggs or quite good butter.

Mr. Moses Woolsen, one of the teachers of the Epglish High School in Boston, has been censured and put upon probation for cruelly flogging a pupil We do not know exactly what putting a teacher upon probation means, but we do know that one who cruelly maltreats a boy, as Woolsen is said to have permit the report of the Commissioners to go | done, should be considered as past probation alto-

THE DRAMA. BOOTH'S THEATER. EDWIN BOOTH RETIRES FROM MANAGEMENT-GLANCE AT THE LAST SEASON, On Saturday evening the dramatic year ended at Booth's Theater, and Mr. Edwin Booth retired from management. The history of this theater, under his direction, has been so fully written in these columns, that only a brief additional chapter is needed to make it complete. This will be furnished in a glance at the incidents of the season just completed. It has been a period of peculiar interest. It stretches from the 19th of

not dramatic representations, in which the leading parts have been sustained by some of the best actors of the age. Mr. James W. Wallack was the first star. He as peared on the 19th of August and remained till the 21st of September, acting Mathias in "The Bells" - whigh year given 35 times. Mr. and Mrs. Dion Bouckeault and Mr. Shiel Barry came next, appearing on the 234 of Septem ber and remaining till November 16. "Arrabina Pogue" was played 36 times, and 20 perform-ances were given of "Kerry" and "Jessie Brown," Miss Adelaide Nelison, making her first suppersumes on the American stage, acted here from November 18 o December 14. Fourteen performances of "Rouge

and Juliet" were given; five of "As You Like It," and seven of "The Lady of Lyons," Mr. Joines W. Wallack acted Mercutio and Jacques. The Romeo was Mr. Joseph Wheelock. At two of the Saturday morning performances during Miss Nellson's engagement this help Mr. James W. Wallack as The Stranger, and Miss Bella Pateman as Mrs. Haller, On the 16th of December Mr. John Brougham's play, on the story of Jane Dame called the "Lily of France," was represented, with Mas Helen Temple as the heroine, and Mr. James W. Wallock as Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. This piece, away of the inadequacy of Miss Temple, was acted only save times, and was withdrawn on December 21. Miss Tomple has since been, elsewhere, quite successful in drama. From the 23d to the 28th of December Er James W. Wallack acted Henry Dunbar-his appearance, on the latter date, being the in ever made upon the stage. The death of this fine actor and noble gentleman-an incident still fresh in the public recollectionoccurred on the 24th of May, in the present year. On December 30 Mr. Edwin Booth appeared, and won a great success in the character of Richard III. His engagement lasted till the 1st of February, 1873, a period f five weeks, "Richard III." was played is times; Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin " 12 times; and sugla performances were given of "Don Casar de Bassa," Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Lady of Lyone" Mr. W. J. Florence succeeded Mr. Booth, beginning en the 3d of February and ending on the 15th of March. This engagement comprised 28 performances of "The Eleket-of-Leave Man" and 14 of "No Thoroughtare Mr. Florence was seen, and much admired, as Ich Brierly and as Jules Obenreizer. Mr. Dion Bodeleault then returned to this stage, and made one of the mest brilliant and permanent successes of his life in his play of "Daddy O'Dowd." Tals piece was acted 42 thurs; and 14 performances were given of "Arrah-na-Pogue" and "Kerry." Mr. Shiel Barry participated in all of effected her re-entrance here, and, for the first time in America, personated Amy Robart, in Mr. Halliday's drama so entitled. "Amy Rob-sart" was acted 31 times, and Miss Neilson's engacement terminated with three performances of Rosalind, in "As you Like It." Atthe morning performance on the 7th of June, illness preventing the appear nce of Miss Neilson, " The Lady of Lyons" was given, with Mr. Neil Warner as Claude and Miss Pateman as Pauline. On Saturday night, the 14th Inst.,-when, in the presence of a very numerous audience, Miss Nellson acted Rosalind and said farewell to the New York puls ic,-Mr. Sothern appeared as Hugh de Brass, in the farce of "A Regular Fix," and, by his richedrollery and exquisite art, greatly contributed to the brilliancy of the losing performance. It will be seen that this last tramatic year at Booth's Theater has offered none but good pieces, and that the best available artists have been procured as stars. The hits were-in the order of their Feeny, Mr. Bouclean It's Kerry, Mrs. Boucleaul's Jessie Brown, Miss Nellson's Juliet, Mr. Bouth's Richard and Lucius Bruius, Mr. Florence's Bob Brierly, Mr. Benel, cault's Daddy O'Dond, and Miss Nellson's Amy Rebeart It will be observed that the number of Shak speciesal performances was 42. The policy of Mr. Booth, when e first opened his theater-on the 3d of February, 1865and for some time afterward, was marked by a lofty and time, and toil and money. To him the public is indebted for the best Shakespearcan pageants that have ever been his revivals of " Romeo and Joinet." " Othello," " Ham RI," have ever been surpassed in any country. To this public Mr. Booth is not indebted for such support as he nitted actually to fail. His four dramatic years, with ill their ups and downs, have, on the whole, been safely prosperous. His last season, we are informed, has been inancially, one of the most fsuccessful enjoyed by any named. But viewed in tinbroken retrospect, the surate with the endeaver, the ambition, the risk, and the Booth, at all events, determines to abandon a thunkless task and relieve his mind of a wearisome burden. He will heneforward devote himself entirely to that art in seting in which he has demonstrated his greatness and won his fame. There are many persons who think they ould have conducted Booth's Theater with arrester and and to better results. It will probably content Mr. Sooth to reflect that he has succeeded in founding the most magnificent theater in America; that he has adorned some of the greatest of plays with a splendor efitting their spirit and value; that he has prounted, for the enlightenment and pleasure of his generation, everal interpretations of Shakespearean character which to other actor has equaled; that his happy have given to the study of Shakespeare a new zest and imperial among thoughtful people; that he has done much te exalt the stage and nothing to degrade it; and that, both as manager and actor, he has set an example of levotion to principle and to taste which is arknowle edged and respected, throughout the country, wherever intelligence and refluement prevail. He may it, doubt ess, continue in the management of his theater with he certainty of a fair degree of good fortune; but it is by no means certain that the fire and clastic. eter's mind would not be deadened by the care and ret that are incidental to the manager's days. In tais riew of the subject we think that the public no less shall Mr. Booth is to be congratulated on his retirement from a painful, tedious, and harassing office, and his determine nation henceforth to live for his art alone. Booth's Theater, will, for a time, remain closed. Mr. Junius Booth, its new manager, has taken possession, and entered upon its duties. He is a veteral to ealso

rience of the stage and of the caprious of public tasks, and he is known to take a sensible, prudent, somewhat humorous view of both. His character combines man, elements of popularity-not the least of which are cu ergy, patience, and good-humor. It is not antich stud that he will "lay out" with unstinted horranty to please New-York with the presence of fine art page ants that if praises and neglects; but we do not doubt he will power liberal, alert, and tasteful manager, and faithfully (etform all the work that it rests with hate to do to sustaining the prestige and the rank or the noble tacs

Mr. J. H. Magonigle retires with Mr. Edwin Booth This gentleman, has been associated with the heater from the beginning of the enterprise; and is less office of bustness-manager, has labored with a faithful zeal, a bright intelligence, and a delicate consideration for the parest taste and comfort which are well worthy of a candid word of recognition and praise at this time and in this place. Pidelity in private station—a virtue indispension ble as a pre-requisite to the shining results of public effort-far too often passes unnoticed and unrecorded It would be unjust to leave it unmentioned on such as occasion as this. -Mr. Waller, the excellent stage manage ger of Booth's Theater, will, it is underslood, remain a the office he has filled with so much ability. The company will be re-organized. The new season will open fa August, with Mr. Jefferson, as Rip Van Windle, Mr. Ben de Bar will, at a later time, appear as Fineag. Other celebrities have been engaged from the bugile as well as the American stage; and there seems go reason to anticipate an interesting and prosper de t

year for Booth's Theater. DRAMATIC NOTES.

An official inventory of the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the late Edwin Forrest has rees published. It states the total value at \$220,305 51.

There is no authority for the current stateent that Mr. Lawrence Barrett designs to have the tage and enter the pulpit. Mr. Barrett act at London and Humilton, C. W., and at Buffalo, N He will appear in this city next season, and as he is of the best and most carnest actors on the stage, her return to this capital will be very welcome.